VOL. XXXII.-NO. 34.

PERRYSBURG, WOOD CO., OHIO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1884.

Perrysburg

ARID LANDS.

them in reducing the lands, otherwise value

Congressman would dare to introduce the

Congressman would dare to introduce the proposed bill, as it involved political suicide to any man who would do so. Judge Rhodes, of Colorado, objected to the measure. He said that the wonderful progress of the cattle interest in the last twenty-five years had been made under the existing laws, and he saw no reason for a change. He' believed that the leasing of the public domain would have the effect of throwing the control of the ranch interests into the hands of foreign capitalists and build up great monopolies. Colonel

of Colorado, opposed the measure as one calculated to stop immigration into the West, as it would practically nullify the

homestead and pre-emption laws. He be-lieved, also, that it would have the effect of

forcing small owners out of the business. Governor Stone supported the resolution on the ground already recited. The majority

report was then adopted by a large major-ity. An amendment was then passed by which the Territories of Idaho and Utah

were also exempted from the provisions of

the resolution.

The chair announced the following committee to present the memorial on the Trail question to Congress: Hon. C. C. Upson, of Texas; Captain Henry Warren, of Texas; General N. M. Curtis, of New York; Judge Frost, of Kansas; Alexander Swan, of Wyoming; J. H. Hamilton, of Cheroke Strip; Ban B. Groom of Kantucky; Judge S. S.

Ben B. Groom, of Kentucky; Judge S. S. Wallace, of Colorado; A. J. Dull, of Penn-sylvania; and Dr. Moore, of Colorado. General Porter, of the Cherokee Nation,

General Porter, of the Cherokee Nation, presented a joint resolution on the Indian question, eliminating the objectionable features in the resolution reported a day or two ago. This was adopted without dissent.

The report of the Committee on Conference with the Hide and Leather Association, recommending a memorial in the interest of a more judicious system of branding cattle, was referred to the Committee on Permer.

was referred to the Committee on Perma

nent Organization.

A resolution was introduced by Raine, or

Missouri, arging that the Bureau of Animal Industry be put under the charge of expert veterinarians. Adopted. Immediately on the adjournment of the

Destructive Fire at St. Paul.

St. PAUL, Minn., November 24.-Fire

roke out at eleven o'clock Saturday night

Cosborne, dealer in machinery and steam ittings. When discovered, the fire seemed to have originated in the boiler room and so

rapidly enveloped the building that it and

—A few nights ago a field of dry sage on the battle-field of Missionary Ridge

became lighted, and soon the flames

were spreading with lightning-like ra-pidity. A stump standing in the battle-

were spreading with fighthing-isse ta-pidity. A stump standing in the battle-field blazed up, and in a few seconds a roar like thunder reverberated down the valley, and the stump was blown into ten thousand pieces. Investigation de-veloped the fact that three shells were imbedded in the stump and exploded from the heat.—Chicago Times.

-The commonest kind of news print-

ing paper in Mexico costs twelve cents a pound, and when an editor hasn't got

the twelve cents he suspends publica-tion for a week and goes to see a bull

that a waterproof paper which will shine in the dark can be made of forty parts

-A German paper-trade journal says

in the four story building on Fourth Street,

the resolution

The

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

General News Summary. Interesting Home and Foreign News. DOMESTIC.

Logal advertising per line, 10 cents for irst insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent nurtion.

THE newspapers of Pittsburgh state that there are fully 22,000 persons idle in that

THIRTY-THREE loaded coal cars were wrecked on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad at Perryville, Pa., on the 18th, by a broken axle.

At a conference of representatives of the At a conference of representatives of the leading rolling mills of Philadelphia on the 18th a reduction of 5.4-5 per cent, in the wages of puddlers and other workingmen was agreed upon, to take effect in two weeks. The stagnation in the iron business is assigned as the cause. The reduction will affect about 5,000 workingmen in that city.

Ar a meeting in Pittsburgh on the 18th of the mine inspectors of Western Pennsylvania a bill was framed to be presented to vania a bill was framed to be presented to the Legislature, which it is hoped will prevent or lessen the chances of the recurrence of such mine disasters as have visited the Concellsville region within the last year. The bill will provide for the education and thorough examination prior to appointment of pit bosses and others in charge of the ventilation of mines, the exclusion from the mines of ignorant miners and free instruction to men engaged in coal mining in that State in a school to be established for that purpose.

THE village of Toisnot, S. C., on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on the 17th. Loss \$25,000; no insurance.

THE teeth and fragments of the bones of the head of what is supposed to have been a mastodon were found on the farm of William Maynard, in the easterly part of Shrewsbury, Mass., a few days ago. The mimal is estimated to have been difteen times the size of the common horse, and the exhumation of the other parts of the remains will be vigorously prosecuted.

MICHAEL H. DEYOUNG, proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle, was shot on the an Francisco Chronicle, was shot on the bith by Adolph Spreckels, son of Claus preckels, the Hawaiian sugar king. The flair took place in the business office of the Chronicle, and grew out of an article ublished in that paper respecting the flairs of the Hawaiian Sugar Company. De Young's wounds are not necessarily atal. Spreckels was arrested.

A TALE of deep distress comes from Bu-chanan, Wise and Dickinson counties, occhanan, Wise and Dickinson counties, occupying the isolated position of the extreme western limit of Virginia. For
some weeks a fatal disease has been provalent there, and the number of deaths
is terrible. The nature of the disease
is yet undefined, but it is supposed to arise
from poisonous water. The drought
there for months has nearly dried all the
streams, springs, and wells, and it is supposed that the water left is impregnated
with mineral poison. A reliable correspondent tells a pitful story, and says that
in some cases as many as four corpses were
found in a single house.

The steamer Contain Sam, plying be-

THE steamer Captain Sam, plying be-Montgomery and Selma, Ala., exploded her boiler on the 19th, at Holnot's Bar, badly wrecking the boat. About twen-ty-five people were on board at the time, several of whom were seriously injured. Five are missing, including a little daugh-ter of the Captain.

In the wreck of a freight train on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad on the 19th Brakeman H. A. Davidson was killed, and Engineer Henry Ray and Fireman Joseph Dow seriously hurt. Seven cars and an engine were demolished.

A PHILADELPHIA dispatch says the rewill affect probably twenty thousand persons. The manufacturers say that the reduction was necessary to compete with the Western manufacturers.

Association held their fifth annual meeting at New York on the 19th. The annual re-port showed a membership of over 3,000 persons. During the year over thirty death claims were paid, amounting to over \$28,000. The total amount of the reserve fund is \$35,000; expenses for the year \$3,000; total receipts, \$35,000.

THE corner stone of a crematory temple was laid on the 19th in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Greenpoint, L. I., by Professor Felix Adler. A number of bodies already await

THE Solicitor General having rendered the opinion that there is no authority under existing laws for the instructions contained in the Treasury Department circular authorizing the transportation by bonded express companies of passengers' baggage without examination, Secretary McCifloch has rescinded the circular.

CHIEF BROOKS, of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, in his annual report, says the events of the past annual report, says the events of the past year give evidence of the revival of the manufacture of counterfeit paper money, which was practically suspended during the years 1882 and 1883. He is of the opin-ion that there is to-day in the hands of counterfeiters nearly \$300,000 in new spuri-ous notes of the denomination of \$10 and \$20, which have been produced since Janu-nary 1, 1884.

uary 1, 1884 SECRETARY BRUCK, of the Ohio State Board of Pharmacy, reports that there are 2,838 registered pharmacists in the State and 900 assistant pharmacists.

THE Brush Electric Works at Toledo, Ohio, were damaged by fire on the 19th to THE Creighton House, at Haverhill,

Mass., was destroyed by fire on the morn-Mass., was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 20th. Twenty-nine inmates barely escaped with their lives. Two girls named Katie Gilmartin and Josie Branbar jumped from the fourth story window to the sidewalk, the former receiving fatal injuries. A baby was wrapped in a sheet and thrown to a fireman. One man cut himself badly by sliding down a telephone wire.

THE National Fat Stock Show closed at Chicago on the 20th. The show was not only the finest exhibition of stock the world has ever seen, but has come nearer to being remunerative than any previous show un-der the same auspices.

ARTHUR CLARK, an English sailor, died of yellow fever in the Reception Hospital in New York on the 20th. He was steward of the ship Albion and had just arrived from Costa Rica.

HENRY CAMP, Elias Wilmover, and Adam Mertz were fatally injured by a premature explosion of powder on the 20th, at Brush Valley, near Centralia, Pa.

A FIRE broke out in the upper story of the shing and storage rooms of the Hickman Furniture factory at Hickman, Ky., on the

Furniture factory at Hickman, Ky., on the 20th, and almost before the people could realize the fact the whole eastern portion of the town was in flames. The destruction was terrible. In a very few minutes the furniture ware-rooms, the large commission house of Bondurant & Drewry, the railroad elevator, two ware-houses occupied by the Hickman Wagon factory, the paint shops and all the blacksmith shops of the wagon factory, together with 2,000,000 feet of lumber in the yards of the furniture factory were a perfect sea of fire. The loss was not less than \$125,000. Insurance very small.

FOURTH AUDITOR BEADSLEY, in his an-FOURTH AUDITOR BEARDSLEY, in his an-

FOURTH AUDITOR BEARDSLEY, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, says that the Navy Department frauds are attributable to the neglect of several of the bureaus to enforce the law concerning advertising for supplies. The apparent determination of the late Surgeon General to make all purchases personally is said to have largely contributed to the fraudulent schemes. In three bureaus the law was entirely ignored. About \$1,000,000 of supplies were purchased from six firms virtually without competition.

The suit of H. G. De Rossett Lamar, son and executor of Graway B. Lamar, of Sa-

vannah, Ga., commenced in the Supreme Court of New York in 1873, against Hugh McCullough, Secretary of the Treasury for the recovery of \$225,000, the alloged value of 436 bales of cotton confiscated by the

County, Mich., on the 20th. They had been left in the house while their parents were busy on the farm, and the building catching fire, all were consumed before help could make their

MRS. ELIZABETH SCHMIDT, a middle-aged German woman of Jersey City, while preparing breakfast a few days ago poured kerosene oil on the fire. Her clothes were caught in a blaze and she was so badly burned that she died in a short time.

A BOARD of officers composed of Lieutenant Colonels Sautelle and Batcheller and Major Hughes, has been ordered to meet at Philadelphia to decide upon a site for a National Cemetery for that city.

The annual report of the Inspector General of the American Saute Sa

eral of the Army has been made public. He recommends that hereafter Paymasters be supplied with lists of officers whose pay accounts he shall cash. By this system he thinks the fraudulent duplication of pay accounts will be prevented.

Care & Hobson (limited), manufactur-ers of agricultural implements at Bergen Point, N. J., made an assignment on the 20th without preferences. The company's January statement showed liabilities of \$110,937 and assets of \$357,736. The capital of the company is \$250,000. It is expected to resume shortly.

A COMMITTEE of prominent New England clergymen met in New Haven a few days ago for the purpose of organizing the American Congress of Churches. The object of the proposed congress is "to promote Christianity and advance the kingdom of God by the free discussion of the great re-ligious, moral and social questions of the time." It is meant to include all denomi-nations in the congress.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR GEORGE G. SUM NER, of Connecticut, inherits \$75,000 from his mother-in-law, Mrs. Juda A. Gallup. Other bequests are \$25,000 for a gateway at Cedar Hill Cemetery, \$5, \$0 for the Old People's and \$3,000 for the Hartford Orphan Asylum.

COLONEL JOHN G. STEVENS, of Nev Jersey, the eminent canal engineer, made an exhaustive examination of the Panama an exhaustive examination of the Panama Canal route some time ago for certain New York capitalists. He told a reporter a few days ago that as a result he had reached the conclusion that the canal should have been planned for locks and that owing to topographical conditions and liability to floods a tide-water canal is impracticable. He doubts if the canal, as at present projected, can ever become completed, but thinks six vears' time would suffice to finish it on proper plans and with American engineering.

The Western Export Association has

THE Western Export Association has agreed to reduce the capacity of the distil-eries from thirty-six to thirty-two per cent. THE Garfield Statue Committee, consisting of Secretary Lincoln, Senator Sherman and General Barnett, of Cleveland, O., and General Barnett, of Cleveland, O., met at Washington on the 20th and decided upon a site for the statue to be erected by the Army of the Cumberland. The place fixed upon is the circle at the point where Maryland Avenue reaches the Capitol grounds westward from the building. The statue will be in full view of all the persons passing to and from the Capitol, and it is believed the selection will prove satisfactory to the friends of the late President, to his comrades-in-arms by whom it is erected, and the public at large. The statue is expected to be finished in about two years.

The business failures reported throughout the country for the seven days ended on the 21st number: United States, 248; Canada, 20; total, 277. This is a striking increase as compared with last week, when the total was 236, and the previous week, 214. The increase is mainly in the Western and Southern States.

At a fully attended meeting of business

Ar a fully attended meeting of business | The Canadian Government has decided change, on the 21st it was unanimously resolved to petition Congress for the suspen-sion of silver coinage, for the passage of a National Bankrupt law, and for a reciproc-ity treaty with Mexico and Canada. Messrs. Edward Atkinson, P. A. Collins, Leopold Morse and A. A. Ranney were the principal speakers.

principal speakers. AMOS A. SOUTHWICK, late cashier of the defunct Ashtabula, O., Loan Association, was arrested on the 21st on a warrant charging him with embezzling \$30,000 of the funds of the bank. He promptly furnished bail and was released.

GENERAL WILLIAMS, of Morriston, N. J., had his coat stolen while he took dinner in the Park Hotel, Newark, on the 20th. The coat contained a negotiable bond for \$1,000, Detectives were placed on the case and the coat contained a negotiable bond for \$1,000. Detectives were placed on the case and the coat was found in the pawnbroker's shop with the bond in the pocket, having been overlooked by the thief. . .

FITTER buildings at Wilmington, N. C.,

including the Commercial Hotel, three liv-ery stables and the town market, were burned by incendiaries on the 21st. Loss

THE Park Commissioners of New York have given permission to the New England Society to erect in Central Park a status which has been completed of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers and have assigned a place for it.

FRISHE, who robbed the First Nation Bank of Portland, Oregon, several months ago, and was captured in New York and taken back, was acquitted on the 21st or technicalities.

THE Matthew Hotel at Duluth, Minn was destroyed by fire on the 21st. M. Kolzmoch, a tailor, after escaping from the house, went back for his trunk and was suffocated.

ALL the gambling houses in Denver, Col orado, have been closed by order of the Mayor and several of the principal gam-blers have been arrested. For weeks the newspapers there have waged a war of ex-termination against gamblers, confidence men, thieves and others of like ilk, and popular sentiment demands that the whole fraternity must go.

THE appeal of certain creditors of th late Archbishop Purcell for redress to the Plenary Council at Baltimore has been

called the "last appeal;" but the courts will be besieged again for relief and a motion for a reverse of judgment in the District Court will be filed. That failing to bring satisfaction they will go with the cause to the Supreme Court. In view of the recent decision of the Su-preme Court to the effect that appeals could not be taken from the Commissioner of Pat-ents to the Secretary of the Interior, Secre-tary Teller has dismissed all such appeals

now pending.

THE Armament Board appointed by Con gress to make tests of the artillery made report recommen ding that the following de report recommen ding that the following de-scribed guns be procured at the earliest date practicable for the defense of our harbors: 125 eight-inch guns to carry projectiles weighing 285 pounds, 226 ten-inch guns to carry projectiles weighing 575 pounds, 396 twelve-inch guns to carry 894-pound pro-jectiles, 50 sixteen-inch guns to carry pro-jectiles of 1,631 pounds, 512 twelve-inch mortars to carry 610-pound projectiles. These guns will have a penetrating force at 5,000 yards through a thickness of wrought iron as follows: 8-inch callibre, 10,29 inches; 10-inch callibre, 15.16 inches; 12-inch callibre, 17.25 inches; 16-inch callibre, 22.20 inches.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

REV. JABEZ S. SWAN, a renowned revi-9th, aged eighty-four. GOVERNOR BROWN, of Rhode Island, on the 19th appointed William P. Sheffield to the

Senate to succeed Seaster Anthony until the assembly of the Legislature in Jan-uary, when a Senator will be elected. THE annual convention of the America Woman's Suffrage Association met at Chi-cago on the 19th. Addresses were delivered by Mrs. Cutier, Lucy Stone and others.

United States agents in 1865, terminated on the 20th in a verdict for defendant.

THREE children named Redder were burned to death near Vassar, Tuscola County, Mich., on the 20th. They had been left in the house while their parents were.

Mary M. Fryer were married at Albany, N. Y., on the 19th. The wedding presents were numerous and costly, and included remembrances from Governor Cleveland, Ex-Governor Tilden, Ex-Mayor Nolan, Mayor Banks and others.

WILLIAM ANSON WOOD, founder of the Wood Reaper and Mower Company, of Youngstown, Ohio, and a noted inventor, died at Templeton, Mass., a few days ago, aged seventy-two.

DANIEL TORRANCE, formerly President of the New York Central Railroad, later of the Ohio & Mississippl, and a leading mer-chant and contractor, died at New York on the 20th. His wife is a daughter of Commodore Vanderbilt.

JOHN A. KASSON, American Minister, has announced that Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, has been appointed technical delegate to the Congo Conference for America.

ant Governor of Mississippi during the Ames administration, died at Canton, Miss., on the 21st of heart disease. He has been pastor of the colored Methodist Church there the past four years and was highly respected.

CONGRESSMAN TUCKER, of Virginia, has been appointed guardian of the minor children of the late President Garfield. His trust includes all the property owned by General Garfield in Virginia. Mrs. Gar-field, in making the request, referred to the kindly relation which had existed between Mr. Tucker and her husband.

A RECEPTION was given Lieutenant Greely by the New York Geographical Society in Chickering Hall, New York City, on the evening of the 21st. A large number of prominent citizens were present, among whom was General Hazen, chief signal

MRS. B. WALKER, of Ningara Falls, has been appointed special State Commissioner of New York for women's work at the New Orleans World's Exposition. All articles will be forwarded and returned free of expense to the exhibition.

FOREIGN.

A SMALL-POX epidemic has broken out in the village of Tweed, Canada. A panic prevails and it is with difficulty assistance to bury the dead can be secured. It is re-ported that even doctors refuse to attend the sick.

Two Frenchmen engaged in erecting telegraph poles on the Napance, Tamworth & Quebee Railway, were blown up near York, Ont., on the 19th while in the act of heating dualin. One was killed instantly and the other is not expected to live.

RUNNERS from Khartoum who have just arrived at Dongola, state that news of the advance of the British relief expedition had reached that city and was hailed with every manifestation of joy. The streets and houses were illuminated upon the receipt of the intelligence. General Gordon, the couriers say, is idolized by every one and his orders are implicitly obeyed.

THE British force now in Egypt numbers 16,000 men, including 2,000 troops south of Assonan. There are only two regiments remaining in Cairo. The leaving of such a small garrison there is thought to be unwise.

Owing to the epidemic of small-pox in the villages of Tweed and Stoco, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, business is entirely suspended. Railroad agents have been instructed to sell no tickets except to

part in the New Orleans exhibition. It is now stated as the reason that Canada was not asked earlier, that the managers thought the invitation to Great Britain in-cluded Canada.

A DISPATCH of the 21st from Cape Tow says that Commissioner Dutoit, on hearing that British troops had started from En gland to sustain British authority over the territory disputed by the Boers, imme-diately hoisted the Transvaal flag over Montsions territory and has promised to help the land of Goshen to sustain its claim to the portion of territory which it has an nexed. The alleged Goshen free-booters who recently defeated Montsions' followers

against them. Ir is reported that sixty persons have been poisoned, many of them being in a dangerous condition, in the village of Her-

Six persons were drowned in the Tennes-see River near Coperton's Ferry, Ala., on the 22d. Nine persons were crossing in a boat when it was capsized. Three escaped. The ferryman, named Thomas Key, two women and three children were drowned. THE Bodine roofing works at Mansfield, Ohio, were destroyed by fire on the 23d. THE Grand Opera House at St. Louis was burned on the 22d. Loss \$100,000.

WALTER and Prince Allen, aged respectively eight and twelve years, were arrested at Omaha, Neb., a few days ago on a charge of murder and released under \$1,000 bail each. Two weeks before they kicked John Morris, a schoolmate, in the groin, and he died from the effects of the assault.

STATEMENT of the New York associated banks for the week ended November 22: Loans decrease, \$3,010,700; specie increase, \$2,015,000; legal tenders increase, \$388,300; deposits increase, \$50,700; circulation decrease, \$529,000; reserve increase, 2,771,525. The banks held \$40,246,050 in excess of legal

A LABORER employed on the new postoffice building at Buffalo fell on the 23d from the sixth story to the cellar, and was picked up a shapeless mass. His name was not learned. He leaves a wife and family. WHILE the tug boat McMahon, of Jersey While the tug boat McMahon, of Jersey City, was off Sand's Point on the 22d her boiler exploded. There were five men aboard. Burr Hughes, the Captain and his brother. Chris Hughes, were killed. John Lyons, the fireman was brought to New York by a tug. He was suffering from terrible internal injuries and cannot recover. The McMahou sank immediately after the explosion.

A NUMBER of presbyteries of the Presbyterian Church have been in session at Xenia, Ohio, recently, for the purpose of taking measures to have the organ excluded from churches. Resolutions to lay the matter before the next General Assembly passed. The presbyteries represent a number of States. THE stables of the Cambridge Horse Ratl-

road Company at Cambridge, Mass., burned on the 23d. Loss \$25,000; insured. A MOB attacked a saloon kept by a mar A Mos attacked a saloon kept by a man named Chapin, at Bladensburg, Ohio, on the night of the 23d, and after gaining ad-mittance to the house one of the party threw a stone at the proprietor, fracturing his skull, from the effect of which he died. They then seized all the liquor they could find and burned it in the street. FOLLOWING is the official vote of Illino

at the Presidential election: Blaine, 337,-474; Cleveland, 312,335; St. John, 12,074; Butler, 10,910; Blaine's plurality, 25,110. For Governor, Oglesby, Republican, 334,-234; Harrison, Democrat, 310,635; Hobbs, Prohibition, 10,786; Harper, Greenback, 5,687; Oglesby's plurality, 14,500.

paper stock, ten parts phosphorescent powder, ten parts water, one part gelatine and one part bi-chromate of THE Governor of West Virginia has pro-claimed that the constitutional amendmen -At the recent cat show in London one feline valued at \$500,000 was ex-hibited, and \$5,000 cats were plentiful, DANIEL MANNING, chairman of the Na-tional Democratic Committee, and Miss stead of October has been ratified.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

Several Young Men Injured by the Prema-Close of the Convention of Cattle ture Explosion of a Cannon-One of Raisers of the United States at Them Dead. St. Louis. HALSEY VALLEY, N. Y., November 22 .-

A peculiarly sad accident occurred here Thursday night by which several young he Arid Land and National Trail Que tions Give Rise to a Spirited Debatemen were seriously injured, one of whom has since died. It was all the outcome of Committee to Present the Mr. an attempt to celebrate an occurrence which morial to Congress, had been the subject of a great deal of

gossip about here. CATTLE MEN'S CONVENTION. Some days ago a disturbance arose be-Sr. Louis, November 24,-The sixth tween two families living close together, the husbands and wives of both families sepaday's session of the National Cattle Men's Convention began about 10:30. Governor rated on Friday of last week, but the quar-Stone, of Colorado, chairman of the Comrel was made up and matters went on as mittee on Resolutions, reported favorably mittee on Resolutions, reported favorably
the resolution of Mr. Milne, of New
Mexico, with reference to the arid land
lying between the ninety-eighth meridian
and the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and urging a memorial to Congress for legislation
permitting cattle men to lease the land in
tracts of suitable size for grazing. The preamble and resolutions set forth that under
the existing laws the tenure of ranchmen to
that section cannot be made secure, hence
the ranchmen are not safe in proceeding
with improvements which would result in
doubling and trebling the wealth of the
cattle interests—as it is not safe to sink
wells, build reservoirs, or take other steps before. A few young men got together and chose Saturday evening to give the parties a salute. They fired a cannon four times and the affair was adjourned until Thursday night. They then met again and three volleys were fired. They were reloading for the fourth shot when the powder in the cannon ignited. A terrific explosion followed, and when the smoke had cleared away a sickening sight was revealed. Ells-wort Kirk, who had been pounding the wadding into the cannon, lay with his eyes blown out and the blood oozing from his face. He was alive, but insensible, and face. He was alive, but insensible, and shortly afterwards died. Others suffered the loss of eyes and fingers. The sufferers were conveyed to their homes and medical aid summoned. The list of the injured is as follows: Fred Kirk, brother of Elisworth, badly burned about the hands; Geo. Hess, lost both eyes; Henry Evlin, badly burned about the head and body; his legs were burned to a crise. Summer Beschertly. wells, build reservoirs, or take other steps to redeem the land from uselessness. It is not proposed to disturb the existing home-stead pre-emption laws, but to reserve all laws to the settlers under these laws. It is proposed, however, to except California, Nevada and Oregon, from the provisions of the proposed act. Judge Wallace, of Colorado, from the same committee, presented a minority report signed by himself, J. G. McCoy, F. D. Patterson, F. Alex Seth and were burned to a crisp. Sumner Rosebrooks, lost an eye and a finger; Albert Winters and Elijah Bastron were burned about the J. T. Partin, opposing the resolution as a measure in the interest of large owners to the prejudice of the small, and one that would work a substantial repeal to the homestead laws. Judge W. Thornton, of face and neck. It was the saddest accident that has ever occurred in this vicinity. THE CATTLE RAISERS. homestead laws. Judge W. Thornton, of Santa Fe, spoke in support of the majority report. He said that he believed that the resolution involved the most im-portant question that had come be-fore the convention. It was not pro-posed to disturb the rights of small hold-ers and homesteaders, but simply to give the grazers an assurance which would justify them in reducing the lands, otherwise value.

They Threaten to Build a Railroad of Their Own if They Cannot Get

Living Rates. St. Louis, November 22.-In the cattle onvention yesterday a resolution of congratulation to President and Vice President elect Cleveland and Hendricks was adopted. them in reducing the lands, otherwise value-less, to a condition suitable for their pur-poses. He said that the proceeds to the Government of the proposed lease system at a rate of one cent per acre would be an annual income of twelve and a half million dollars, and this with great benefit to the lessee. Bishop Faust, of Utah, opposed the majority report as hostile to the inter-ests of all small owners. Mr. McCoy, of Kansas, said that he signed the minority report because he did not believe that any Congressman would dare to introduce the The Merchants' National Bank sent a communication saying that they had received \$1,200 contributed for the Virginia sufferers and had sent it to the National Bank of Lynchburg to be handed to the relief com-

mittee. A resolution that a special committee of three be appointed to confer with the various railroad companies whose roads peneous raitroad companies whose roads pene-trate the West asking for living rates, was presented and referred to the Committee on Resolutions. The resolution goes on to say if the companies don't consider the mat-ter favorably, "we, as members of this con-vention and its adjuncts, commanding at least \$300,000,000, will instruct the Com-mittee to report to the next session of this convention the ways and nears to construct convention the ways and means to construct own and maintain our own line of road."
The following resolutions were received from the Committee on Resolutions:
That it is the sense of this convention

into the hands of foreign capitalists and build up great monopolies. Colonel Babbitt, of Wyoming, denied that the resolution was in the interests of a monopoly, and said that the interests of Wyoming demanded such legislation. Governor Hadley, of New Mexico, expressed himself as opposed to foreign or home monopolists. He also opposed range fences, but believed that the leasings of the public domain was becausery to the successful arresolution of the Cattle Trail six miles wide was referred back to the convention from the Committee on Resolutions:

That it is the sense of this cenvention from the sentencing the action of congress on the subject of the National Cattle Trail, the present trail known as the Griffin & Dodge Trail be used for through Cattle Trail six miles wide was referred back to the convention from the Committee on Resolutions: necessary to the successful prosecution of on Resolutions with recommendation. A motion to refer it to a committee of nine orado, favored the resolution as being in the interest of small owners. Judge Wallace, | construction was then taken up. After some slight changes it was adopted. The convention then adjourned until to-day.

Riots in Mexico.

Mexico, November 22.-The discussion of the bill converting the English debt and allowing a large commission to the nanagers of the funding operations, has aused such indignation upon the people that riots have been of nightly occurrence. The debates in the Chamber have been very exciting. The Federal troops are in constant readiness to suppress disorders and this adds to the anger of the people. The attitude of Diaz, who is soon to be sworn in as President, is eagerly questioned. A crowd surrounded his house Thursday night and made speeches urging him to dis-approve the bill. It was afterward learned that he was not at home. The House post-poned the bill until after Diaz's installation. This action was halled with tremendous ap-plause by the crowd in the gallery. Mean-while a riot was in progress outside the while a riot was in progress outside the Chamber. The troops charged upon the people with swords, striking only with the flat side. A son of President Gonzales, commanded the cavalry. The contest lasted only ten minutes, when Gonzales' life seemed in danger. The guards massed and charged the crowd dispersing the rioters. It is expected the people will quiet down now. They have confidence in Diaz.

errific Explosion of Atlas Powder-One Man Killed and Several

Immediately on the adjournment of the convention the members of the new National Cattle Men's Association met and temporarily organized by calling General Brisbin to the chair. Mr. Brooks, of New Mexice, was elected temporary secretary. The members took their seats by States and Territories. The reading of the Constitution and By-Laws was dispensed with and the election of permanent officers followed. Dr. Moore, of Colorado, nominated Colonel R. D. Hunter, of St. Louis, for President, who was elected by acclamation, with three cheers. General Brisbin was chosen first Vice President. Injured. WORCESTER, Mass., November 21 .-Vhile a gang of fifty men were engaged esterday in blasting a passage for water oipes, a quantity of Atlas powder which ad frozen and been placed in a clay-lined kettle over a fire to thaw, exploded, shaking the ground and houses for hundreds of feet around. Matthew Hare, who was standing twenty feet away, was instantly killed, the top of his head being blown off. Andrew Wickham and John Madigan oil. Andrew wickham and John Madigan were severely injured. A number of men standing within twenty feet of the fire were undurt. In the nearest house, doors and blinds were shattered and ninety panes of glass broken. In another house, two hundred feet away, windows were broken and and pictures thrown down from the wall. wned by John Wann, and occupied by E. and pictures thrown down from the wall.
At Lake View, more than a mile away, the cottages were disturbed as though by an earthquake. is contents were a total loss. The fire was confined to that building though situated in a row and adjoining the Manitoba Raliroad offices and Breuer & Co.'s hardward store.

Passenger Depot Burned.

BATAVIA, N. Y., November 22 .- The New York Central Passenger depot caught fire from the explosion of a coal stove in the ticket office yesterday. In less than ten ninutes the flames had gained such headminutes the flames had gained such head-way that it was impossible to make any im-pression upon them, and the structure was entirely consumed. Mr. Butler, the agent, reports that all his tickets were burned and what money he had taken in that day. There will be no serious delay to trains. The fire department was on hand promptly, but the pressure was so small that one single stream could not be forced upon the roof. The depot was built three years ago and was a convenient structure. was a convenient structure

The Official Vote of New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 22 .- The State Board of Canvassers met yesterda and after correcting some unimportant errors declared that the ticket of Electors eaded by Oswald Ottendorfer had received a plurality in this State at the last election. The meeting was called to order by Secretary of State Carr, who said for convenience the following table has been made up: Highest, Zenas C. Priest (Democrat) 563, 154, Robert Carson (Republican) 563,005, Democratic plurality 1,149. After signing the official declaration, the Board adjourned the official declaration, the Board adjourned

BLAINE SPEAKS.

The Plumed Knight to His Friends and Neighbors.

> A Grand Oration in Which the South Menacing Position and the Oppression of the Negro are Vividly Depleted-Colored People Greatly Alarmed.

At Augusta, Me., on the evening of the 18th, a large number of the devoted personal and political friends of Mr. Blaine tendered him a serenade as an expression of good will and admiration of his conduct in the National campaign. After their compliments and friendly regards had been fittingly expressed by a local orator, Mr. Blaine responded as follows:

responded as follows:

FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS: The National contest is over, and by the narrowest of margins we have lost. I thank you for your call, which, if not one of joyous congratulations, is one, I am sure, of confidence and of sangulue hope for the future. I thank you for the public opportunity you give me to express my sense of obligation, not only to you, but to all the Republicans of Maine. They responded to my nomination with genuine enthusiasm and ratified it by a superb vote. I count it as one of the honors and qualifications of my public career that the party in Maine, all strengths and for the last six years, and twice within that period losing the State, has come back in this campaign to the old-fashioned 20,000 plurality. No other expression of

POPULAR CONFIDENCE AND ESTERN
could equal that of the people among whom
I have lived for thirty years, and to whom I
am attached by all ties that emoble human
nature and give joy and dignity to life. After
Maine—indeed, along with Maine—my first
thought is always of Pennsylvania. How can
I fittingly express my thanks for that unparalicled majority of more than 8000 votes—a
popular indorsement which has deeply
touched my heart, and which has, if possible,
increased my affection for the grand old
commonwealth, an affection which linherited
from my ancestry, and which I shall transmit
to my children. But I do not limit my
thanks to the State of my birth. I owe
much to the true and zeahous friends in Now
England who worked so nobly for the Republican party and its candidates, and to the eminent scholars and divines who, stepping aside
from their ordinary avezations, made my
cause their cause, and to loyalty and principle
added the special compliment of standing as
my personal representatives in the National
straigle. But the achievements for the Republican cause in the East are even surpassed
by the splendid victories in the West. In that
magnificent covidon of States that stretches
from the foot-bills of the Alleghanies to the

Bottomy with Obic and eaching with Coli-POPULAR CONFIDENCE AND ESTEEM

GOLDEN GATE OF THE PACIFIC,

beginning with Ohio and ending with California, the Republican hanner was borne so loftly that but a single State failed to join in the wide acclaim of triumph. Nor should I do justice to my own feedings if I failed to thank the Republicans of the Empire State, who encountered so many discouragements and obstacles; who fought fees from within and foes from without, and who waged so strong a battle that a change of one vote in every two thousand would have given us the victory in the Nation. Indeed, a change of little more than five thousand votes would have transferred New York, Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut to the Republican standard, and would have made the North as solid as the South. My thanks would still be incomplete if I should fail to recognize with special gratitude that great body of workingmen, both native and foreign-born, who gave me their carnest support, breaking from old personal and party ties, and finding in the principles which I represented in the canvass the safeguard and protection of their own fireside interests. The result of the election, my friends, will be regarded in the future, I think, as extraordinary. The Northern States, lenving out the count, GOLDEN GATE OF THE PACIFIC.

SUSTAINED THE REPUBLICAN CAUSE by a majority of more than 400,000-almost half a million indeed—of the popular vote. The cities of New York and Brooklyn threw their great strength and influence with the solid South, and were the decisive element which gave to that section the control of the National Government. Speaking now not as a defeated candidate, but simply as a level National Government. Speaking now not as a defeated candidate, but simply as a loyal and devoted American. I think the transfer of the political power of the Government to the South is a great National misfortune. It is a misfortune because it introduces an element which can not insure harmony and prosperity to the people, because it introduces into a Republic the rule of a minority. The first instinct of an American is equality—equality of right, equality of privilege, equality of political power—that equality which says to every citizen: "Your vote is just as good, just as potential, as the vote of any other citizen." That can not be said to-day in the United States. The course of affairs in the South has crushed out the political power of more than 6,00,000 American citizens, and has transferred it by violence to others. Forty-two Presidential Electors are assigned to the South on account of the colored population, and yet the colored population, and yet the colored population, with more than 1,100,000 legal votes, have been UNABLE TO CHOOSE A SINGLE ELECTOR.

UNABLE TO CHOOSE A SINGLE BLECTOR.

Even in those States where they have a majority of more than a hundred thousand they are deprived of free suffrage, and their rights as citizens are scornfully trodden under foot. The cleven States that comprised the rebel Confederacy had by the census of 1830 7,503.

630 white population and 5,303,000 colored population. The colored population simost to a man, desire to support the Republican party, but by a system of cruel intimidation and by violence and murder—whenever violence and murder are thought necessary—they are absolutely deprived of all political power. If the outrage stopped there, it would be had enough; but it does not stop there, for not only is the negro population denough; but it does not stop there, for not only is the negro population denough; but it does not stop there, for not only is the negro population denough; but it does not stop there, for not only is the negro population denough; but it does not stop there, for not only is the negro population, enabling the white population of the South to exert an electoral inflitence far beyond that exerted by the same number of white people in the North. To illustrate just how it works to the destruction of all fair elections, let me present to you five States in the late Confederacy and five loyal States of the North, possessing in each section the same number of electoral votes. In the South the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Cavolina have in the sagrenate forty-eight electoral votes. They have 2,500,000 people, and over 3,000,000 colored people. UNABLE TO CHOOSE A SINGLE BLECTOR.

eight electoral votes. They have 2,800,000 people, and over 3,000,000 colored people.

the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and California have likewise in the aggregate forty-eight electoral votes, and they have a white population of 5,000,000, or just double the five Southern States which I have named. These Northern States have practically no colored population. It is therefore evident that the white men in those Southern States by usurping and absorbing the rights of the colored men are exerting just double the political power of the white men in the Northern States. I submit, my friends, that such a condition of affairs is extraordinary, unjust and derogatory to the manhood of the North. Even those who are vindictively opposed to neero suffrage will not dony that if Presidential Electors are assigned to the South by reason of the negro population, that population ought to be permitted free suffrage in the election. To deny that clear proposition is to affirm that a Southern white man in the guif States is entitled to double the political power of a Northern white man in the lake States. It is to affirm that a Confederate soldier shall wield

the lake States. It is to affirm that a Confederate soldier shall wield

Twice The INFLUENCE

In the Nation that a Union soldier can, and
that a perpetual and constantly-increasing superiority shall be conceded to the Southern
white man in the government of the Union.
If that be quietly conceded in this generation
it will harden into custom, until the badge of
inferiority will attach to the Northern white
men as odiously as ever Norman noble
men as odiously as ever Norman noble
stamped it upon the Saxon churt. This subject is of deep interest to the laboring men of
the North. With the Southern Democracy triumphant in their States and in the Nation the
megro will be compelled to work for just such
wages as the whites may decree—wages which
will amount, as did the supplies of the slaves,
to a bare subsistence, equal in cash, perhaps,
to thirty-five cents per day, if averaged
over the entire South. The white laborer in the North will soon feel
the destructive effects of this upon
his own wages. The Republicans have clearly
seen from the earliest days of reconstruction
that wages in the South must be raised to a
just recompense of the laborer, or wages in
the North ruinously lowered, and the party
have steadily worked for the former result.
The reverse influence will now be set in motion, and that condition of affairs produced
which, years ago, Mr. Lincoln warned the free
laboring men of the North will prove hostile
to their independence, and will inevitably
lead to a ruinous reduction of wages. A mere
difference of the
will not suffice to maintain an entirely different standard in wages of contiguous and ad-

colon of the skin will not suffice to maintain an entirely different standard in wages of contiguous and adjacent States, and the voluntary will be compelled to yield to the involuntary. So completely have the colored men in the South been aircady deprived by the Democratic party of their constitutional and legal rights as citizens of the United States that they regard the advent of that party to National power as the signal of their enalaxement, and are affrighted because they think all legal protection for them is gone. Few persons in the North realize how completely the chiefs of the rebelliou wield the political power which has triumphed in the late election. It is a portunious fact that the beginning the state of the rebellious wield the political power which has triumphed in the late election.

cratic Senators, who come from the States of the late Confederacy, all—and I mean all without a single exception—personally participated in the rebellion against the National Government. It is a still more significant fact that in those States no man who was loyal to the Union, no matter how strong a Democrat he may be to-day, has the slighest chance of political promotion. The one great avenue to honor in that section is the record of zealous service in the war against the Government. It is certainly an astounding fact that the section in which friendship for the Union in the day of its trial and agony is still a political disqualification should be called now to rule over the Union. All this takes place during the lifetime of the generation

THAT FOUGHT THE WAR
and elevates into practical command of the

the lifetime of the generation

THAT POUGHT THE WAR

and elevates into practical command of the
American Government the identical men who
organized for its destruction and plunged us
into the bloodiest contest of modern times. I
have spoken of the South as placed by the late
election in possession of the Government, and
I mean all that my words imply. The South
furnished nearly three-fourths of the
electoral votes that defeated the Republican
party, and they will step to the command of
the Democrats as unchallenged and as unrestrained as they held the same position for
thirty years before the war. Gentlemen,
there can not be political inequality smong
the citizens of a free Republic there can not
be a minority of white men in the South ruling
a majority of white men in the North. Patriotism, self-respect, pride, protection for
porson, and safety for country all cry out
against it. The very thought of it stirs the
blood of men who inherit equality from the
pilgrims who first stood on Plymouth Rock,
and from liberty-loving partiots who came to
the Delaware with William Penn. It becomes
the primal question of American manhood. It
demands a hearing and a settlement, and that
sottlement will vindicate the
EQUALATT OF AMERICAN CETIZENS

settlement will vindicate the

EQUALITY OF AMERICAN CITIENS

in all personal and civil rights. It will, at least, establish the equality of white men under the National Government, and will give to the Northern man, who fought to preserve the Union, as large a voice in its Government as may be exercised by the Southern man, who fought to desiroy the Union. The contest just closed utterly dwarfs the fortunes and fate of the candidates, whether successful or unsuccessful. Purposely—I may say instinctively—I have discussed the issues and consequences of that contest without reference to my own defeat, without the remotest reference to the gentlemen who is elevated to the Presidency. Toward him personally I have no cause for the slightest III will, and it is with cordiality I express the wish that his official career may prove grantifying to himself and beneficial to the country, and that his Administration may overcome the embarrassments which the peculiar source of Us power

A QUEER CLIMATE.

In Alaska, Where the Rain It Raineth Every Day. During the fifty years that the Russians kept their careful meteorological records at Sitka, Alaska, the thermometer only went below zero four times and the variation between the average of summer and winter temperature has never been more than twenty-five grees. The warm current of the Kuro Siro, or Black Stream of Japan, sweeps fogs and clouds with it along these shores, and while modifying the temperature, gives a cool, moist climate. The average summer temperature of fifty-three and fifty-four degrees pleases the fancy of dwellers in the East quite as much as the average winter temperature

of thirty-one and thirty-two degrees. The only drawback to this cool and equable climate is the heavy rainfall, that is gauged at seven and eight feet a year and continues the resemblance to the Scotch climate. Any one might complain like the Scotchman that it is "a wee hair too Scotchman that it is "a wee hair too wet," but one gets used to it and goes around unconcernedly in full panoply of rubber and gossamer cloth. Ice is seldom known, and skating on the little lake beyond the church is a rarity in Sitka's amusements. The snow lies on the mountain tops and sides all the year through, though in a warm, dry sum-mer like the present one it retreats to the preceding year. During the year 11,fine little sponges and the delicate coral branches that are occasionally found in the harbor puzzle one with another hint of the tropics in this high latitude. Great fronds of seaweed and kelp as large as banana leaves drift on the rocks with the rushing tides, and the snaky alga-

that float on the water are often eight and one hundred feet long. It is of these tough, hollow pipes that the In-dians make the worms for their rude hoochinoo distilleries, or splitting and twisting it, make fishing lines many fathoms in length. The same little piles in southern oceans is as destruc-tive here in the harbor of Sitka as anywhere in the tropics. The piles of the wharf only last for five years at the longest, and the merciless borers even ate up the timbers of the old wrecks and hulks with which the first foundations for a wharf were begun.—Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE MOON.

What It Is Doing to the Planet on Which We Live.

The tides are caused mainly by the moon, as it were, catching hold of the water as the earth revolves around on its axis. This must cause friction on the earth as it revolves, and friction, as every one knows, causes loss of power. Suppose a wheel, with hair round its rim, like a circular brush such as is used for hair-brushing by machinery; if this brush be revolving rapidly, and we hold our hand ever so lightly on the hair, so that it is slightly rubbed backward as the wheel revolves, we can un-derstand that the speed of the wheel will be gradually diminished, until at last it will be brought to a stand-still, provided there is no additional power communicated to the wheel by machin ery or hand beyond what was given to set it spinning round. Now this is somewhat analogous to what is happen-ing to the earth in its rotation. There ing to the earth in its rotation. is reason to suppose that the action of the tides is slowly but surely lessening the speed of the earth's rotation, and consequently increasing the length of the day, and that this action will continue until the earth revolves on its own axis in the same time that the moon takes to revolve round the earth. Then takes to revolve round the earth. Then
the day, instead of being twenty-four
hours as now, will be about twentyeight days, and the earth will be exposed to the full blaze of the sun for
about fourteen days at a time. The
change this will bring about on the face
of the earth can hardly be exaggerated.
All life, both animal and vegetable, will
be destroyed; all water will be evaporbe destroyed; all water will be evapor ated; the solid rocks will be scorches and cracked, and the whole world re-duced to a dreary and barren wilder-ness. It is supposed by some that the moon has already passed through all this, hence its shattered and bare-look-ing surface. That the earth, being so much larger, has more quickly acted much larger, has more quickly acted upon the oceans which once were upon the moon's surface, and stopped almost entirely its revolution round its own axis, thus causing it to have a day equal to twenty-eight of our days, and the heat of the sun has already done to it what in future ages it will do to the earth.—Harper's Weekly.

-A scientific observer claims that the —A scientific observer claims that the flatness of the earth at the pole brings the polar ocean thirteen miles nearer than any other portions of the globe to the central ball of fire, upon which he believes the earth to be built. Consequently the heat is so great that the water could never freeze over, and if there is a sea at that spot at all it must be an open one.—Chicago Tribuse.

JOB PRINTING.

Berrysburg yournal.

BILL-HEADS, HAND-BILLS. LETTER-HEADS. PROGRAMMES, ENVELOPES, ETC., ETC.,

Pamphlets, Lawyers' Briefs, and all kinds of ob Printing, in plain black or in colors, exe-tuted equally as well as in the city offices, and it prices as reasonable. Ler Particular attention given to Cut Work.

POSTAL SERVICE.

Report of the First Assistant Postmaster General-3,414 New Offices Established During the Year.

The Receipts for Postal Service Was 843,-\$38,127 and the Disbursement \$46,-14,960, an Excess of Expend-

itures of \$3,086,833.

POSTOFFICE MATTERS. WASHINGTON, November 24 .- First Assistant Postmaster General Marr, in his annual report, shows that there were 50,071 postoffices in the United States on the 30th of last June, the end of the fiscal year. The net increase in the number of post-offices for the year was 2,154, much larger

The net increase in the number of postoffices for the year was 2,154, much larger
than any increase for several years. Comparing the number of postoffices in the different States, the order of the six highest
at the end of the fiscal year was as follows:
Pennaylvania,3,845; New York, 3,112; Ohio,
2,707; Illinois, 2,167; Virginia, 1,982, and
Missouri, 1,068. The number of Presidential offices, where salaries range from
\$1,000 upwards, was 2,323, an increase of
180 during the year. The number of
money order offices at the close of the
year was 6,243, an increase over the previous
year of 386. The number of free delivery
offices at the close of the pear was 159.
Concerning the extension of the free delivery system he says: "Long experience
has shown that this system of delivery is
more acceptable to the people than the old
mode of office delivery, that it is more accurate and thorough in the delivery of letters, that it reduces the number of deadletters, that it diverts to the postoffice many
letters formerly delivered by private express and private messenger, that it stinulates mail and local correspondence and increases the postage on local matter, that it
saves time and money to the people and
fruitless calls at the postoffice, and yields a
large surplus of postage on local matter
alone above its cost, notwithstanding this
class of matter for which it gets credit is
only about twenty-five per cent, of the matter handed by carriers. In view of these
facts I do not hesitate to advise that the
law governing the establishment of this
system be so changed as to authorize its extension to places of 10,000 inhabitants, provided the postal revenue for the preceding
fiscal year at such places amounted to
\$10,000; also that in case of several postoffices in the same city or place, the revenues from all the offices may be aggregated
and take as a standard entitling such places
to this system, provided it has the required
population."

Third Assitant Postmaster General

to this system, provided it has the required Third Assistant Postmaster General Hazen, in his annual report of the operations of his office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, shows the receipts of the postal service for the year to have been \$43,338,127, and that the disbursements were \$46,404,980, an excess of expenditures amounting to \$3,086,833. The outstanding liabilities for the year are estimated at \$877,471, which sum added to the amount actually expended and \$1,260,179 credited to the Pacific Railroad Co.'s would make the total cost of the service for the fiscal year \$48,542,611 or \$5,204,483 in excess of the receipts. The decrease in receipts from those of the previous fiscal year was \$2,10,565 or 47-10 per cent. and was caused mainly by the reduction of letter rate of postage from three to two cents which went into operation on the 1st of October 1883. The weight of second-class matter, newspapers, periodicals, etc., mailed during the year was 47,240 tons, the postage on which was \$1,859,592, an increase of \$185,000 over the postage collected on such matter during the year was 21,242. population."
Third Assistant Postmaster General

handled, and of this immense number only 8,365 were reported as having been lost or rifled, and of this number 5,932 were found to have been properly delivered or ac-counted for, and 1,932 are still under investigation, leaving the actually ascertain es 516, or one out of about 21,795 pieces

MALIGNANT TYPE OF DIPH-

THERIA. Whole Family Wiped Out of Existence

-The Welland Canal Will Close on the 30th-Twenty Persons Drowned. FREDERICKTOWN, N. B., November 24. -Diphtheria, of a very malignant type, has been prevalent in this section for some weeks, and scores of deaths have been reported. A whole family, excepting the wife, has been wiped out in the village of Gibson, across the river from here. About Gibson, across the river from here. About three weeks ago Hugh Lechley, the father, died of diphtheria. Two weeks later Martha Eugenia, the eldest daughter, succumbed. Three days afterward Sarah, aged six, died, and in three days more Emily, aged one year, was carried off. Now the death of the last child has taken place, Deborrah, aged four. The mother is now lying ill at the point of death.

St. Catharines, Ont., November 24.—The Welland Canal, both old and new, will close for the winter on November 30.

close for the winter on November 30.
VICTORIA, B. C., November 24.—Two
men, named Hyan and Walters, salled from
here in a sloop on Friday with nineteen Chi-

here in a sloop on Friday with nineteen Chinese, whom they intended to snuggie into Washington Territory. The sloop was capsized and the party were drowned.

Montreal, November 24.—By an order from the Pope, Laval University is designated as the only-one in the Province of Quebec, and all the colleges are ordered to affiliate with it. The Jesuit College refuses to obey the order, declaring the Jesuit Order is under such rules regarding educato obey the order, declaring the Jesuit Order is under such rules regarding educa-tion that even the Pope cannot change it.

Situation Serious in the Hocking

COLUMBUS, O., November 24.—The situatien in the Hocking Valley has become more serious than ever since the Trades more serious than ever since the Trades
Assemblies of Cincinnati and other places
have become enlisted and collections are
being taken up in New York City. The
operators have now 1,300 new men there
and are getting more. They seem determined to employ none actively engaged in
the Union and those who are members of
that organization are determined to remain
there and have their friends in other localities get as much aid for them as possible.
With this state of affairs there are the
gravest apprehensions as to the results during the winter.

An Ex-City Treasurer Sentenced for Embezzlement.

BUFFALO, November 22 .- Joseph Bork, ex-City Treasurer, who was sentenced a year ago to five years in Auburn State prison for embezzling the city funds, and who was liberated on a technicality, was who was liberated on a technicality, was before the court to-day for re-sentence. Judge Daniels after briefly summing up the history of the previous unlawful sentence and the defalcation, sentenced the prisoner to be confined at hard labor in the State prison at Auburn for four years and nine months. It is understood that a petition is being circulated for signatures asking the Governor to pardon Mr. Bork.

An Old Citizen of Oregon Murdered. PORTLAND, November 24.-Friday even-

ing Louis McDaniel, an old resident of Oregon, and a citizen of Jackson, was way-iaid and murdered near the town of Ash-land while on his way home from shopping. He was discovered by a passer-by hearing his cries. He lived only about twenty minutes after he was discovered. The post minutes after he was discovered. The post mortem examination showed that seven buckshot entered his head. A man named O'Neil has been arrested on suspicion of being the assassin. The affair has paused intense excitement here.

A SPECIALTY.